

Our paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation of nearly 10,000 copies, and is published at the lowest price for the circulation of any paper in Minnesota, and therefore presents an excellent medium for advertising.

THE SIOUX REBELLION.

By a magnificent display of physical and governmental power, the United States Government has put down the great slaveholding rebellion—a rebellion of a rich aristocracy of idlers against the political ascendancy of a free industrial democracy; of the old restrictive barbarism of caste and force against the new expansive civilization of freedom and law.

It has another rebellion on its hands—not so vast to be sure—but very like the former, or at least analogous to it in its essential causes—and this is a rebellion of the Indian tribes of the West, who, like the slaveholders, represent a social condition an social tendencies antagonistic to the aggressive and progressive movement of American civilization. The Savage like the Slaveholder, despises labor and the laborer—delights in idleness and war—and lives a life of wayward and lawless independence, which he supports by robbing the fruits of the labor of his neighbor. The chivalry of the western wilderness are the other brothers of the chivalry of the South in many of their moral characteristics. Their vindictiveness, their remorseless cruelty to enemies, their perfidy, their disdain of honest toil and of those who live by honest toil, their pride of idleness and of war, their love of murder and robbery, though exhibited in different degrees and different forms, stamp them as children of the same barbarism, formed in the same anti-social school, under the same degrading influences.

These savage aristocrats of the plains, or many of them, undertook to secede from the United States, rebel against the government, and establish their independence, at about the same time with their white brethren of the South of the same high social pretensions.

The principal revolting tribes are the Sioux, the Cheyennes, the Arapahoes, the Kiowas and Comanches, and the theatre of hostilities extends from the Rocky Mountains to Red River, in this State, and covering an area of 200,000 square miles. They number a total population of 30,000 souls—if this wild beast can be said to have souls—and must be between five and six thousand warriors, nearly all of whom are openly at war with the United States, or unfriendly.

With few exceptions, all that large section of the Sioux nation lying east of the Missouri, have been waging war upon the people of Minnesota, since August 1862, when the Minnesota Sioux rounded the tocsin of insurrection by the horrible massacre of Red Wood. These Minnesota Sioux were driven from their homes, and numbered 6,200 souls or 1,200 warriors. The Yanktons and Yanktonians occupying the country between our western boundary and the Missouri river, number 2,280 souls or 1,850 warriors. The Sioux east of the Missouri number, or did number, some two years ago, altogether about 15,000 souls, half the whole Dakota nation, and must amount to 3,000 warriors.

Some of them have been killed, others have come out of the hostile camps and have been received under the protection of the Government at Fort Wadsworth; a few have always remained friendly, but with all these subtractions there remains not less than 2,000 hostile warriors representing, with their families, about 10,000 souls, who still lord it over the territory contiguous to the western frontier of Minnesota, and who are continually watching their opportunity for murder and robbery in our western settlements. They are planned like an Apollon across the path of western civilization and development, and lurk like rattlesnakes in ambush in the grass of our western prairies, ready to strike down the unwary traveler or the defenceless families of our settlers.

Their hostility is directed by motives of vengeance almost wholly to Minnesota, and, small as are their numbers, they have been enabled to inflict almost incalculable loss and suffering and disaster upon this State.

Hundreds of defenceless families have perished under the hatchet and bullet of these predatory assassins—millions of property have been destroyed—settlements have been broken up and driven back—large areas depopulated—thousands of frontier settlers impoverished—and the growth of the State violently arrested. In 1863 and 1864 expeditions were organized under the superior direction of Gen. Pope at Milwaukee, but under the immediate command of Generals Sibley and Sully, to punish these hostile Sioux and reduce them to subjection. These expeditions traversed wide belts of territory—broke up two or three Sioux encampments—captured and destroyed a few belts of pemican and buffalo robes—killed a few scores of Sioux and chased the rest a few miles farther into the prairie and ravines of the Missouri river—and these exploits performed—the most doubtless which could be done under the circumstances—Major General Pope, drawing upon his imagination for results which his strategy had failed to accomplish, reports to Secretary Stanton from the pleasant seclusion of headquarters at Milwaukee that the Sioux war is ended. There are two thousand hostile Sioux warriors abroad, breathing threats of vengeance and murder—but the Sioux war is ended.

Bands of savage marauders steal at will into our settlements, murder two or three families and escape on horses stolen from the settlers, but the Sioux war is ended. Not an emigrant wagon can pass beyond our frontier without a regiment to guard it, but the Sioux war is ended. In more than half the area of

VOLUME V.

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VAWTER & ROSE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND JOBBERS OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

We are in receipt of our spring purchases, which were bought at the lowest prices, and will be sold accordingly. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices from dealers throughout the State.

SAM'L L. VAWTER. A. H. ROSE.

WE HAVE IN STORE

4,000 lbs Farnestock's Lead

The purest made in America.

10,000 lbs. Leads various qualities

25 bbls. Linseed Oil.

6,000 lbs. Pr. and Am. Oils.

500 Boxes Window Glass.

For sale by VAWTER & ROSE.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE

100 oz. STRYCHNINE.

30 lbs. IODIDE POTASH.

150 lbs. GUM CAMPHOR.

75 lbs. TARTARIC ACID.

10 lbs. CARBON'S SULPH. ACID.

25 lbs. CORROS. SUBLIMATE.

150 lbs. SPTS. NITRE DULC.

Close for Cash

By VAWTER & ROSE.

111 Third Street, St. Paul.

May 6, 1865.

Insurance, &c.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Lorillard, New York

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Mutual Benefit Life

Assets, \$700,000.

OFFICE:

191 Third Street, St. Paul.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represented by us amounts to

\$13,600,243.56

All losses in the State are settled by us as soon as proofs are prepared.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lakes. We hope, by prompt attention to every branch of the insurance business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Etheridge.

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BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office, New York.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent. of the profits go to the insured. The directors are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. The company is one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the world.

CHRISTIAN BUCK, President.

EDWARD H. HARRIS, Secretary.

W. C. BROWN, Treasurer.

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Sealed Proposals.
PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,

St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS

in duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

Wednesday, May 17th, 1865,

FOR FURNISHING

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS

Stationed at, and drawing supplies from, the following military posts in the District of Minnesota:

Saint Paul.

Fort Snelling.

Fort Ridgely.

Fort Abercrombie.

Fort Ripley.

Fort Wadsworth.

Sauk Centre.

Alexandria.

Pomme de Terre.

The contract to commence on the

First day of July, 1865,

and to be in force for twelve months, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

Sealed bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include all of them. The bids must be of good and wholesome quality with equal proportions of fore and hind quarters. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef under the contract shall be cut off at the fourth vertical joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of the fore quarter shall be cut off from three or four inches above the knee joint; and of the hind quarters from six to eight inches above the hump or lock joint.

The bids to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

The bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, in duplicate, to be signed by the bidder, and to be approved by the Commissary General of Subsistence, that the bidder will comply with the terms of the contract, and that he will not be allowed to sublet the contract, or to assign it to any other person.

The bidder will also give the names and addresses of all persons who are to be employed by him in the execution of the contract, and who are to be sworn to by him, and who are to be held responsible for the execution of the contract.

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Railroads.
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7th,

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul, Minn., 8:00 A.M.

Leave St. Anthony, 9:10 A.M.

Leave Anckerly, 10:20 A.M.

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Real Estate, &c.
REAL ESTATE.
Morgan & McCloud,
Agents and Dealers.
SAINT PAUL, MINN.
EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Having had ten years' experience in the Real Estate Business in St. Paul, and having facilities for transacting the business in every county in the State through our correspondents, we offer our services to buy and sell Real Estate—Tax-

we invite attention to our Lists of
CITY & COUNTRY PROPERTY" FOR SALE
and offer BARGAINS in both. Among them
The best Business Corner in St. Paul. Also,

Houses and Lots from \$300 to \$25,000 each.
Residence Lots in St. Paul and elsewhere.
Farms and Farming Lands.
Mineral Lands.
Pine lands, etc., etc.

St. Paul, Feb. 23, 1863, feb23-1v-411

Millinery, &c.

We have a choice stock of
DRY GOODS
 just opened.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
very new;
HEAD-DRESSES and HEAD ORNAMENTS,
the newest, with all those Fixings and fancy Ac-
cessories kept in a first class Millinery and Lace-
FURNISHING STORE. We will not fur-
ther enumerate. Give us a call, or send your or-
der. Our new stock is in Catholic Block, second
block below the bridge. Our German customers
will be glad to hear that we have obtained the

St. Paul, May 10, 1865.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

I would respectfully invite the attention of the
Ladies of this city and vicinity to my
Splendid Stock of
BONNETS, HATS,

**RIBBONS, GLOVES,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY**
selected in New York with great care by myself
personally, and offer the same at
Reduced Prices.

ap27-3w 260 Third street, St. Paul

SECOND
National Bank of St. Paul

This Bank is now fully organized with a paid up capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars and is open for the transaction of a general banking business.

rent rates of exchange. Highest Market Rate paid for Gold, Silver, and Foreign Exchange. This Bank is an agent for subscriptions to popular United States 7 30 Loan, and these notes will at all times be kept on hand for sale in sums of from Fifty Dollars upwards.

E. S. EDGERSON, President
JOHN NICOLS, Vice President.
D. A. MONFORT, Cashier

B. PRESLEY,
C. H. SCHMEIER,
F. BERKEY,
I. C. GEORGE,
J. B. BRADEN,
JOSEPH DAILEY,
F. R. SMITH,
SAAC STAPLES,
E. S. EDGERTON.
St. Paul, April 10th, 1885.

JAS. J. HILL,

**NORTH WESTERN PACKET COMPANY
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
MIL. AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY
FREIGHT CONTRACTED
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
Overcharges and Damages promptly**

J. J. HILL,
Agent for the sale of
New York and Michigan
SALT.
LOWER LEVEE, ST. PAUL.

The undersigned are prepared to deliver Ice to all their regular and transient customers at the following rates for the season of 1885:

FIFTY CENTS PER 100 POUNDS.

No less than fifty cents per week for the smallest quantity. Any person commencing to use Ice after the first day of June will be charged at the rate of fifty cents per 100 pounds.

ap13-d3m

JOHN WAGENER

E. C. PALMER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office
Keyward's Block, Third street,
feb2

JOHN JACKSON

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bou-
Whisky, from a combination of over twenty
ferent kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which
in perfect concert one with the other, prepare
from the original formula given by the
chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used
successfully in his practice for many years
by their use gained so great a popularity in
treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver
Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous

which are perfectly pure and free from all toxic drugs and poisons usually put up in such mixtures and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue without other Bitters' posess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequalled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.

They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.
The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quar-
ties by all druggists and dealers through-
out the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no
Circulars to the trade supplied on applica-
BENNETT PIETERS & CO
21 River Street, Chicago
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
and everywhere.

2,500 CEDAR FENCE POSTS
AT THE LUMBER YARD OF
J. B. BASSETT & CO
Minneapolis Minn.
Oct. 15, 1894.

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For this paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation nearly double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents to advertisers an opportunity which they will not find elsewhere.

THE END OF CHIVALRY.

The fugitive Mr. Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, high and mighty President of the seceded and barba-ric Confederate States, is now in the hands of the Federal authorities, and is being transported to the military prison at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The fact that the great and powerful Confederate States, which had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire. The fact that the great and powerful Confederate States, which had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

Alas! what a sight was that for eyes and ears, when the august Lord Paramount of all the paladins, who had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire. The fact that the great and powerful Confederate States, which had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

Chivalry will pardon us for smiling inwardly at the ridiculous figure which it is in the person of its highest official and representative. We feel that it would have been a pity to have seen the august Lord Paramount of all the paladins, who had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

Jeff's disguise at first mistook him for a venerable woman, and he was accordingly treated with the respect which is due to the sex. He was, however, a man, and a man of a high and mighty position. The fact that the great and powerful Confederate States, which had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

When the unbroken and unsexed President and Commander-in-Chief was prevented by his boots and otherward circumstances from pursuing his healing career among the voracious alligators of the Allapaha, it is pleasing to note that he stopped. Right here we are proud to say that for one brief instant, the son of the southern democracy, the granter of the rebellion, and the author of the blood of the Union, was seen in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

The great battle of Irwinville may be regarded in fact as the continuation of the rebel policy of concentration. The entire rebel army was drawn up in battle array, and in the brain of the Confederate States, which had so long defied the arms of the Union, are now in the hands of the Federal authorities, is a most significant event in the history of the world. It is a proof that the Union is invincible, and that the Confederate States were never more than a paper empire.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

NUMBER 112.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ASSASSINATION.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

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OBSERVATIONS BY SPECTACLES.

Things Seen and Heard in California.

NUMBER TWELVE.

For the St. Paul Press.

From Marysville in Yuba county, we drive twenty-eight miles north to Oroville, the seat of Butte (pronounced Bute) county.

This drive takes us over a few scattering acres of tillable soil, but nineteen-twentieths of the surface is hard-baked gravel, as black, barren and desolate as the debris of a line-kiln.

Dead cattle and sheep are scattered by the roadside, where they have evidently come with the hope—in their expiring hours—of receiving help from the imminent train passing to and fro.

The telegraph poles are made of redwood, as this wood endures the effect of time, earth and storms, fully equal to the best of New England red cedar; but some of these poles by the roadside have been nearly gnawed off by starving cattle that failed to find even a spear of grass on the rolling sandy soil on their road.

OROVILLE.

Oroville has a population of about 2500—full one third being Chinese. It is about 200 miles north of San Francisco, and in latitude 39 deg. 40 min. north. It is situated on the eastern bank of Feather river, about ten miles south of Maggaville.

Oroville is a very pretty village—one of the pleasantest in the State, and at one time was considered as having the richest placer mines on the Pacific coast.

In explaining the past glory of this town one disconsolate old miner—whom we knew in Boston—remined to us to say:

"Why, sir, we used to think nothing of taking out twenty thousand dollars a day within three miles of where you now stand! The jolly old Feather river was perfectly lovely with gold! I took out seven hundred dollars myself one day, and lost the whole of it in poker in less than two hours the next. But come, I don't like to think of these things now; let's go and take something to drink."

The bed and banks of the Feather river have been dug out, in and over many miles, for miles hereabouts, and yet millions of dollars still remain unguilted—owing to the difficulty of getting water on the high banks from five to fifty rods back from the river.

It is sometimes gratifying to own—by right of possession—a small bank of gravel that is known to contain fine scale and nuggets of gold to the amount of over a million of dollars; but that knowledge has a tendency to make the owner slightly nervous, when he realizes that it will cost a dollar and ten cents for every dollar taken out.

The Chinese of Oroville occupy a portion of the town built up by and for themselves. The houses are all one story in height; are built of unplastered upright redwood and pine boards; are about 40 feet in size; are generally without any glass, and are calculated to hold a company of at least a dozen.

Their women are all of the lowest order, and occupy houses by themselves. They were all outcast at home, and the society and habits of such miners are low enough to tend them here has not had a tendency to improve them in the least.

It is stated that there is but one virtuous Chinese woman in California, and that she, being unable to walk, owing to her small feet, is constantly under the eye of her wealthy husband in San Francisco.

The men are generally about five feet six inches in height, thin in flesh, with a misanthropic cast of countenance.

The women are not more than four and a half feet in height, are generally fleshy in appearance, and use paint on their little round faces as plentifully as do the fashionable belles of Gotham.

Leaving this pleasant little village, we drive about twenty miles southeasterly to BROWN'S VALLEY.

This is one of the new towns of this State. The villages of California may very appropriately be likened unto the sand bars of the Upper Mississippi. They change with the little warning, and with the same rapidity.

Where stood the thriving villages of last year are now open fields, broken hovels, half starved dogs and tribes of Chinese; and where perhaps the gray squirrel, owl, and rattlesnake held peaceable possession six months ago, now stands a lively, bustling city, where thousands of dollars are daily taken from the ground, and a good proportion of it paid over at night to the liquor dealer and the gambler.

Brown's Valley, a new, a thriving and

vigorous town of about 700 inhabitants. It is in Yuba county, on the west bank of the river of the same name, twelve miles above Marysville.

But a short time ago these busy, bustling streets were but a portion of Brown's ranch. The uneven ground was black, desolate, and considered worthless. But one day a sharp-eyed old miner discovered a loose piece of quartz on the side hill, and immediately commenced digging for a gold bearing quartz vein.

Success crowned his efforts, and the town grew by magic.

It was with large companies constantly engaged, day and night, digging and crushing quartz, and shipping gold bars to San Francisco.

It is an old saying that shoemakers' children always go barefoot; carpenters live in leaky houses; millers eat poor bread and miners get but little of what they dig.

The latter is too true for a funny joke. Miners in this State, who work for wages, (as they nearly all do, owing to the fact that they require an immense capital to work either quartz or hydraulic mines) get from three dollars to four dollars per day for their labor. This makes from eighteen to twenty-four dollars per week.

Now deduct seven dollars for board; three dollars per dozen for washing; all kinds of clothing, reading mending and tobacco in proportion, and it will readily be seen that the men who dig out the millions for circulation, retain but a small proportion of it to increase their own wealth.

The gold-bearing quartz veins in Brown's Valley vary in length from fifteen rods to three miles—from six inches to ten feet in width, and extend down, no one knows how low—perhaps miles.

These seams or veins are all bearing at an angle of about 45 degrees. The smooth wall on the upper side of the vein, is called the "trap rock," while that of the lower, is called the "foot rock."

The quartz vein is in all instances in a smooth fissure of the mountain, and that portion of it nearest the "foot rock" is generally the richest.

Crossing the river and driving about eight miles south-easterly, we come to one of the towns "that was." It is on the south-east bank of the Yuba, about eighteen miles north-east from Marysville.

The hydraulic diggings here are very extensive, but the price of the water is so great that the mining companies can hardly pay expenses. Consequently residents are leaving, stores are closing, and houses are falling down or being cut up for kindlings.

We passed the night in a hotel here that had but one door. Doorways were plenty enough, but the jolly, philosophical host said—

"I'll take fifty dollars worth of boards to fill my house with doors, and what's the use of my going to all that expense? Nobody comes here for board, and six months hence, nobody'll know which room there ever was a board in this house. Why, sir, this town is growing down like cow's tail. We've had whisky, and a whisky, and the scarcity of water, with Irish divan's, (assessments) until every one who ain't afraid of State prison when he gets among white men, has sold his pick and shovel, and vamoosed the ranch with the proceeds! Let's drink to the health of the State, and the coming of the millennium!"

And the merry philosopher poured a tumbler half full of a dark colored mixture from a suspicious looking bottle, and swallowed it with the air of a philanthropist, and

Timbuctoo, once had a population of nearly 300, but it will at present fall short of 100—including miners, loafers and whiskey dealers.

Driving one and a half miles up the river, on the same bank, we come to another of the rapidly growing, quick dying towns, having but a small proportion of its past wealth, glory and population. It now has about 150 inhabitants.

A few years ago, it had 17 hydraulic mining companies,—paying at the rate of over half a million a year for water,—brought down the ditch, and flumes of the Excelsior Canal Company from one of the branches of the upper Yuba thirty miles above. But three companies now remain, and these, like some of the gold beds—are expected to fail shortly.

Continuing our general course north-easterly 12 miles, we come to FRENCH CORRAL.

In Nevada County, Corral, is a very common word in California, and means an enclosure, generally used on every farm or ranch for penning cattle during the night. It is pronounced "trall."

French Corral has a population of nearly 300, and is perhaps more extensively engaged in hydraulic mining than any other town in the State.

We have stated in some of these letters, that at the bottom of all gold-bearing sand hills or bars, there is a stone foundation called the "bedrock." This is found in some instances within a few inches of the surface of the ground; at other times, very deep.

In and about French Corral, the bedrock varies from 30 to 200 feet from the surface; and although the gold is not thick enough to pay for pan, or cradle washing, it yields immense profits when subjected to the deluging showers of the hydraulic process.

This is properly on the first foothill of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; and therefore affords a great fall and immense force to the water conducted here from the upper portion of the southern fork of the Yuba.

From an artificial pond,—made for reserved force and steady head, the water descends almost perpendicularly about 200 feet in a strong iron tube twenty inches in diameter, and from thence into three equal sized hose made of three thicknesses of heavy duck bound with wire.

At the ends of these hose, are strong brass tubes five feet in length, with three inch nozzles,—through which the water pass with a force that is perfectly astounding.

With these three small streams playing on a side-hill of sand, clay and heavy

boulders, more dirt will be removed and conveyed from the mine by the rapid current, than could be effected in the same space of time by a thousand Irishmen.

No idea of the force of this water can be formed without personal observation. It fills the air with dust, mud, lumps of clay, and stones, like a sweeping hurricane; and forces its way into the bill with as much apparent ease as a crowbar would sink into a firm of soft butter.

Boulders weighing a ton or more are tossed about and rolled away like so many marbles. The earth is all converted into rumbling, tumbling, boiling mud, and sent whirling and bubbling out of the mine in a close-built plank flume, with almost the velocity of lightning.

It runs in this flume for perhaps a half mile, and then again unites with the Yuba. Men are constantly watching this flume to keep the rolling stones in motion, and prevent them from clogging and "fouling" the current.

The gold, fine and coarse, all sinks to the bottom of the flume, and settles against the cleats or "rifles" placed there for the purpose.

Any person caught sniffing or examining these boxes, is shot down as quickly as if he had been mistaken for a "grizzly." Such is law in California, and for the present, it is unquestionably the only thing that preserves the flumes from the strolling bands of highwaymen infesting this country.

Water companies do not as a general thing, engage in mining, but the Nevada Water Company, with a capital of \$750,000, is now working the best mines here with great success. It supplies itself and a number of other companies with abundance of water. It has one tunnel through a spur of the mountain, nearly 3,000 feet in length, costing about \$100,000. The company's efficient agent is A. H. Eddy, Esq., formerly of Newark, N. J.

Of our interesting visit to this live town, and of our worthy host John F. Buchanan, Esq., we shall ever bear pleasant remembrance. Of our continuation through this, and Sierra county, we will speak in our next.

SPECTACLES.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Prices have Reached Bottom—Minnesota Articles—Extraordinary Markets of New York.

New York, May 9, 1885.

Our merchants were exceedingly fortunate this year, in coming early to the market, and the loss of the bottom of the market. I do not believe there is a single man in the State but what purchased his stock at far less than the same articles can be had for at the present time, everything having advanced so much. This will enable them to sell at the same rates of eastern markets. There is but little demand this week, but certain lines are so scarce that the price is firm.

There are but few arrivals at headquarters, 273 Broadway, it being late in the season for merchants. The last names on the register are Geo. W. Farrington, R. C. Munger, J. M. Eldridge, and Geo. Schicht of St. Paul, John W. Northrop of Hastings, and E. B. Ames of Minneapolis.

It has been reported that this last named gentleman is here for the purpose of conducting some of our great doctors for a serious affliction of the throat; but I am informed upon good authority that this is not the case. That whole-souled laugh is his unimpaired.

To give your readers an idea of the extravagance of this city, I will state a few facts that came to my notice yesterday. Lord & Taylor have been dealing with their Broadway store a branch of the manufacturers of ladies' wearing apparel of all descriptions, and they are now making for an up-town belle, one dozen morning dresses or wrappers, the cheapest one to cost not less than \$300, and one, the finest, is to be \$1,000. The same person remarked with hearing of my informant that she "could not wear her diamonds any more, they were so common; I wear nothing but brilliant and precious stones." If an opportunity offers, I shall recommend a few Minnesota gowns.

There is to be some relief to Broadway at last. Two omnibus lines, Broadway and Wall street and Broadway and South Ferry have sold out to some of the railroad companies, and were withdrawn from the street yesterday. There is an effort being made to get them all, gradually, and by this means to compel the people to accept of a Broadway railroad. For the last month it has rained three days out of every seven. It has not ceased for the last fifteen hours, and from all present appearances is likely to continue many hours longer.

Yours,

P.

AN IMPOSTOR UNMASKED.

A Villainously Successful Attempt to Humbug the Press and the Public.

Editor St. Paul Press:

In reading the article of your Rochester correspondent, "Pax," which recently reached me to-day in your tri-weekly, issued two days after reading your emphatic comment thereon it seems to me strange that it did not occur to you that the letter was simply a clever piece of irony, designed to caricature the absurd notions of some foolish people living in portions of the country remote from the scenes of Indian warfare, who look upon the contest between our frontier settlers, striving to subdue the wilderness, and rear homes and civic institutions for their children, on the one hand, and the ferocious barbarians, skilled in the modes of torturing to death women and babes on the other, with the cold indifference of the woman who witnessed the tug between her husband and the bear. I can not doubt that "Pax" has chuckled hugely over the cleverness of his overstatement of the vapid philanthropy of Eastern Sioux-philists, so neatly executed as to impose even upon the astute editor of the Press. To me the drollery is as apparent, if not as perfect and polished as in any of the writings of that venacious humorist, Dieckrich Knickerbocker.

I remember, indeed, that Hosea Biglow tells us that—

"I hate the night of a Yankee."

"I intend to observe my parole. I'll am ground down too hard I will leave the country."

"Let's all go to Mexico."

"By God, if I catch a Yankee entering my house I'll shoot him."

"Before I'll let a Yankee marry a sister of mine, I'd kill her."

"I wonder if they will insult us."

"Andy Johnson's the meanest man in the world."

"Two years ago we would not have submitted to this."

"We have lost all our niggers."

A little incident, showing the condition to which rebel officers are reduced, took place here yesterday. Col. Howard, of Wilmington, being paroled, and desiring to get his trunk to the depot, looked around for a boy to carry it. No one was to be found who was willing to take it without being paid. As he was without even a quarter, he was compelled to carry himself. Such scenes are quite common now among the paroled rebel officers, their servants having gone off and left them. Col. Howard said he was not an unfortunate man—some of Wheeler's cavalry having robbed him of his watch, horse and equipments, and all he possessed of value.

When the rebel officers get in the cars the privates do not offer them a seat, but compel them to stand. Private officers are on an equal footing now. There is but little courtesy between them.

Important to Travelers.

Chief Justice Chase has rendered a decision in reference to the responsibility of steamboat owners for baggage, which may also have a ruling effect upon the similar responsibility of railroad companies. It is as follows:

"A passenger on a steamboat, who pays fare or has been passage in a special rate, is entitled to take with him the usual quantity of baggage, and the owners of the vessels are responsible for the safe conveyance and delivery of the baggage as common carriers. But this responsibility as common carriers for baggage ceases with the voyage of the passenger, and is continued by a special contract express or implied. If, in the absence of such contract, the owner of the vessel leaves it on the boat, voluntarily or intentionally, and without the knowledge of the officers, it must be at his own risk. He cannot by such action impose the responsibility of common carriers upon the owner. It is true that baggage so left, when found to be on board, must be retained until it is taken out of the boat, and placed in a safe place; and it may be that will misconduct or gross negligence in respect to it, of the officers or servants of the vessel, would subject the owner to liability. I entertain some doubt on the last point, but am clear if no such misconduct or gross negligence be shown, the loss of such baggage must be borne by its owner."

About six months ago, George Augustus published a letter in which he related a part of a conversation which had passed between Sanders and himself, and said distinctly that Sanders told him of the plot to assassinate President Johnson, and that he, Augustus, was the only person who had been told of it. The question now arises whether this referred to the crime of murder or only to that of arson.

—Dick Turner, the notorious turnkey of the Alamy Prison, is still held in close confinement in the darkest dungeon beneath the prison where he exercised his cruelty. He is restricted to a spare diet and cold water.

Special Notices.

A True Story.

DEDICATED TO THE SICK.

There dwell in the swamps a pair, billions mechanic.

Bill makes me stronger, his blood it was chills.

And the wife of his blood believed, in her pain, the last had he would be hopelessly slain.

Seeking help for his wife in his agony, all vainly the tried pill and powder and potion—till last when a prey to grief's wildest emotion, ORHOSTETTER'S BITTERS he heard from a friend.

She purchased the cordial, half hoping, half fearing.

A pray on her lip, and a tear in her eye; And taking his hand, with words kindly and true.

Brought him the tonic for her sick to try. As he drank, a new life through his system seemed stirring.

Each follow the doctor's advice, and his health improved, and his health improved, and his health improved.

Until, in his health, and most grateful in soul, he told the "true story" heart and hand in song.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any other name, by the gallon or barrel. Importers and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the name of the doctor is on the label, and not of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and our proprietary stamp over the cork of the bottle.

CAUTION FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch Co. have been put upon the market, and that some persons have been induced to purchase the same, we hereby caution the public against the purchase of such imitations, and to protect our own interests, we have caused our trade marks to be put upon our watches, and to be registered in the United States Patent Office.

The first has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The second has the name "APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The third has the name "W. M. KELLEY, Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold, silver and steel cases, and are warranted in every respect.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Highly Important Military Orders.

The following orders, looking to the restoration of law and order in North Carolina, and the re-opening of the various lines of railroad, have been issued by Major General Schofield:

ORDER NO. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1885.—Major General J. D. Cox, with his own corps (two regiments of Gen. Kilgater's cavalry, will occupy Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own corps and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro, Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the central portion of the State.

Brigadier General Palmer and Hawley will command the coast district as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, to preserve or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The corps and district commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most respectable local citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as possible, the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest military post for trial, by military commission, and all persons guilty of crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD, J. A. CAMPBELL, Adj. Gen. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

Another order places certain railroads and telegraph lines under military control, and permits the rest to be worked by private corporations; but all officers and employees must take the oath of allegiance.

GOV. VANCE'S POLITICAL MANEUVERS.

Gov. Vance left yesterday for his home in Durham county, having failed to obtain permission from Gen. Schofield to return to Raleigh to resume his functions as Governor of North Carolina.

Gen. Graham, Hon. J. H. H. Bedford Brown was named on General Schofield at this point, and asked permission to go to Washington to see if he could not prevent the use of President Johnson to continue Gov. Vance and the present Legislature in power, and also to see if they could not get the Governor's emancipation instead of immediate emancipation. This request was respectfully declined.

If a new election is ordered, Gov. Vance's friends will not be able to get him elected, and he will be forced to leave the State, and to return to his home in Durham county.

Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 4.—This morning Gen. Joseph E. Johnston broke up his headquarters near this place, and fled to the mountains of the State, except his personal aids, and proceeded to Charlotte. The scene was an affecting one, and all eyes were turned to the light. In the midst of a woods, at a distance of two miles from Greensboro, were a few tents, some wagons and a number of horses; no longer the headquarters of a general, but a simple camp of a fugitive.

He observed them for a table, and the ground was used in lieu of chairs. The dishes were not of china, nor were the spoons and forks used of silver, but both were of the most expensive kind.

The meal over, their appetites appeased, orders were given and received, the tents struck, personal property packed, the wagons loaded, and everything got in readiness to be moved.

Accompanied, the general gathered his staff around him and made a few remarks. He thanked them for their services, and the future would be brighter than the present and the past. Few as the words and actions were, they embraced the parting scene. By noon the wagons moved, and the general and those of his staff who followed to the mountains of the State, and the headquarters of the rebel army of Tennessee ceased to have an existence, commencing its journey to history and posterity.

NO HOME AND NO MONEY.

Just before the General went away, I asked one of his aids if he would go home after reaching Charlotte.

"Why?" was the reply.

"Because," replied the aid, he has no home to go to.

The conversation turning on money, I asked the same staff officer if he had any.

"I answered him in the negative.

"Then what are you going to do for some?" he asked.

"That is what puzzles me," he replied, and no doubt, not desiring to converse on a subject unpleasant to him, he walked away.

As the rebel troops moved off the prevailing sentiment among them was, "We

are overpowered, but not subdued."

SENTIMENTS OF THE REBEL TROOP.

Remarks such as these were quite common, in doleful chorus:

"I hate the night of a Yankee."

"I intend to observe my parole. I'll am ground down too hard I will leave the country."

"Let's all go to Mexico."

"By God, if I catch a Yankee entering my house I'll shoot him."

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VAWTER & ROSE, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND JOBBERS OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

We are in receipt of our spring purchases, which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold accordingly. We invite an inspection of our goods and prices from dealers throughout the state.

SAUL E. VAWTER. A. B. ROSE.

WE HAVE IN STORE

4,000 lbs Farnestock's Lead

The purest made in America.

10,000 lbs. Leads various qualities

25 lbs. GUM CAMPHOR.

50 lbs. TARTARIC ACID.

10 lbs. CARBON'S SULPH. ACID.

10 lbs. CARBON'S SULPH. ACID.

150 lbs. SPTS. NITRE DULC.

For sale by VAWTER & ROSE.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE

100 oz. STRYCHNINE.

20 lbs. IODIDE POTASH.

100 lbs. GUM CAMPHOR.

25 lbs. TARTARIC ACID.

10 lbs. CARBON'S SULPH. ACID.

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150 lbs. SPTS. NITRE DULC.

Close for Cash

By VAWTER & ROSE.

May 6, 1865.

111 Third Street, St. Paul.

Insurance, &c.

M. P. NICHOLS.

Metropolitan, New York

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Lorillard, New York

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital, \$500,000.

Surplus, \$100,000.

Mutual Benefit Life

Assets, \$750,000.

OFFICE:

191 Third Street, St. Paul.

aply

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represented by its amounts to

\$13,600,243.56

All losses in the State are settled by insurance as promptly as possible.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lands. We hope, by prompt attention to every branch of the insurance business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Etheridge,

oct 21-ly

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montague Street (near Court).

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent. of the profits are accumulated.

The directors of this sound and reliable institution are composed of the most successful business men of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered by this company for those seeking life insurance.

CHRISTIAN ROCK, President.

R. GORDON, Gen. Agent for Minnesota.

A. G. BRIDGES, Medical Examiner.

St. Paul, March 9, 1865.

SAINT PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID DAY, PETER BERKEY,

J. H. MURPHY, W. F. DAVIDSON,

J. L. MERRIAM, W. F. MURRAY,

JOHN S. PRINCE, WILLIAM J. E.

THOS. ROGUE, E. F. DRAKE,

ROBERT THOMPSON (Sole), J. FARWELL.

STOCKHOLDERS:

David Day, John E. Merriam,

J. H. Murphy, W. F. Davidson,

Sealed Proposals. PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
St. Paul, Minn., April 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.

Wednesday, May 17th, 1865.

FOR FURNISHING

FRESH BEEF

TO THE TROOPS

Saint Paul.

Fort Snelling.

Fort Ridgely.

Fort Abercrombie.

Fort Ripley.

Fort Wadsworth.

Sauk Centre.

Alexandria.

Pomme de Terre.

The contract to commence on the

First Day of July, 1865.

and to be in force for twelve months, or until such time as the Commissary of Subsistence may direct.

Sealed bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include all of them. The bids to be of good and wholesome quality, and the contractor to be bound to furnish the same in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The beef to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

2. The bids to state the price per net pound at which the beef will be furnished.

3. The contractor to be bound to furnish the beef in accordance with the following conditions:

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Railroads. ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R.R.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.
Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square, Each ad. Square

First page, 10 cents

Second page, 8 cents

Third page, 6 cents

Fourth page, 4 cents

Fifth page, 3 cents

Sixth page, 2 cents

Seventh page, 1 cent

Eighth page, 1 cent

Ninth page, 1 cent

Tenth page, 1 cent

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Twenty-ninth page, 1 cent

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Seventy-eighth page, 1 cent

Seventy-ninth page, 1 cent

Eightieth page, 1 cent

Eighty-first page, 1 cent

The Saint Paul Press. PUBLISHED DAILY, THE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.
Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square, Each ad. Square

First page, 10 cents

Second page, 8 cents

Third page, 6 cents

Fourth page, 4 cents

Fifth page, 3 cents

VAWTER & ROSE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND JOBBERS OF
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.

We are in receipt of our spring purchases, which were bought at the lowest prices, and will be sold accordingly. We have also in stock a large quantity of goods and prices from dealers throughout the country.

WE HAVE IN STOCK
4,000 lbs Fannestock's Lead
The purest made in America.

10,000 lbs. Leads various qualities
10 " Naphtha,
6,000 lbs. Fr. and Am. Oshros.
500 Boxes Window Glass.

For sale by **VAWTER & ROSE,**

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE
100 oz. STYCHINE,
20 lbs. HOMER PUTASH,
150 lbs. GEM CAMPHOR,
10 lbs. TARTARIC ACID,
10 lbs. CARBON'S SULPHUR ACID,
25 lbs. CARBON'S SUBIMATE,
150 lbs. SPTS. NITRE DULC.

Close for Cash

By **VAWTER & ROSE,**

111 Third Street,
May 6, 1865.

Insurance, &c.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York.

Lorillard, New York.

Home Insurance Co.

Mutual Benefit Life.

OFFICE:
191 Third Street, St. Paul.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represents by its amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All losses in the State are settled by a sworn appraiser as prepared.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lakes. We hope, by prompt attention to every branch of the insurance business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Curtis & Etheridge,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montague Street (near Court),
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

OF THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent. of the profits are divided among the policyholders, and the balance is retained by the company to defray the expenses of the business, and to provide for the contingencies of the business.

CHRISTIAN BUCK, President.

RECORDED, Agent for Minnesota.

A. G. HAINES, Medical Examiner.

St. Paul, March 9, 1865.

Sealed Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER,
St. Paul, Minnesota, May 17, 1865.

Sealed Proposals.

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 o'clock, M.

MAY 24, 1865.

For the delivery of

FIFTY TONS

OF GOOD

Merchantable Hay

In the Government Stable in this City.

The hay to be delivered on or before the 25th day of May, 1865.

The hay to be delivered on or before the 25th day of May, 1865.

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